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LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

The Poems and Ballads of Schiller. Translated by Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. *With a Brief Sketch of Schiller's Life.*

THE ordinary course of genius is solitary and alone. Like the arrow cleaving the air, which instantaneously closes after it, soaring upwards and heavenwards, it wings its way unaccompanied, strong with a celestial ambition, to those courts which are its birthplace. It treads no beaten path, no guide can aid it, for it is an essential in the character of genius that every individual takes a different flight. So far from treading an accustomed pathway, no double footprints can be found: to trace the impression of another's travel would be at once to illegitimate the birthright, since originality is essential to the existence of the true, just as imitation proves the counterfeit. This, then, is the *ordinary* course of genius: what we now turn to is the *extraordinary*. Distinct, dissimilar, without the slightest tendency to approximation saving only in the like divinity of their origin, the genius of Bulwer has thrown itself into companionship with that of Schiller. Such an association of the highest elements of mind must have been far beyond our hopes, yet here we have spirit illuminating spirit, soul enlightening soul. Perhaps we may acknowledge that on our first recognition of this work an emotion of mortification might pass across us that he who has ever been so distinguished in originality in all that he has undertaken, distinguished too in so many various ways, should divide his interest with another, however great the name that other might bear. We had not, however, read many pages of his work before we abandoned the murmur, nay, rather exchanged it for a feeling of congratulation. Bulwer lending the riches of his genius to illustrate that

of Schiller, produces the effect of enhancing the twain. Throwing the all-powerful radiance of his own imagination and intellect over those of Schiller, we have at once the splendour of a constellation. There is no rivalry, but a combined effulgence; and in thus associating himself with the great German poet, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has bestowed one of the highest mental gratifications which his country was capable of receiving, and which was in the power of no other existing author to bestow.

We fully believe that none but a poet can estimate a poet. That Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has passed through this christening of fire is manifest in every work which he has put forth under whatever prosaic garb. He is eminently a poet in spirit even when he breathes not the music of verse. It too often happens that the biographers of highly-gifted men possess not mirror-like souls of sufficient polish to reflect back again the images which they would picture, and thus we have often a coarse daub instead of the living truth. There needs a sympathy between an author and his subject. There needs a reciprocity of feeling. Difficult it is indeed to express those finer intelligences, and to convey those subtle essences even when they are felt, but impossible where the medium is incapable of their appreciation. How, then, can we have worthy expositions of the poet's soul? An author's works resting on private interpretation can find little glory in the dull shadows of minds incapable of receiving his vastness into their littleness, possessing no gauge to measure its altitude, no power of refracting its brightness. Of what inestimable value then to the fame of the author must this work of Sir Bulwer Lytton's prove! Capable of lofty things himself, he has yet been content to throw the illuminating radiance of his talents on the works of another. With the design of disseminating and gratifying a taste for the poetry of Schiller, has Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton set himself to the task of translation; and, he justly observes, that as the intellect of Schiller cannot be estimated by detached pieces, his effusions forming part of a magnificent whole, it is requisite for anything approaching to a just appreciation that a larger scope of the poet's works should be opened out. Thus he has given us the Poems and Ballads of Schiller, with a poetry, a faithfulness, a refinement of perception, and a vigour of expression, well worthy of his prototype. But he has done more than this, for he has given us a memoir of the man, which, whilst it narrates the incidents of his life, reflects his intellectual image with all the faithfulness of a highly-polished mirror. However we may estimate his labour of translation, his preceding biography of Schiller must in a great measure engross our interest. The transition of metaphysical subtleties, and of intangible poetical aspirations, from one language into another, is a high and rare ability, but it is a still higher thing to be able to follow the history of the mind from which these have emanated. This is the peculiar merit of this biography. An ordinary historian might have transcribed the events of Schiller's life: it needed genius like his own to narrate the history of his mind; to trace the progressive changes of the poet's feelings, thought, spirit, and imagination. Yet this has Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton done. As a history of intellect, and that of the loftiest cha-

racter, his work is beyond all praise. If there is a danger, we fear that it consists in the uncertainty of our being able to separate the sentiments of our own home-poet from those of him of the fatherland. Even unknown to himself, we find Bulwer transfusing the riches of his own imagination, whilst he believes himself only expositing those of Schiller. Tracing the course of the poet's mind, he throws around it the halo of his own. The details of Schiller's life, though romantic at its outset, yet afterwards passed on in a smooth current; it is therefore the channel of his thoughts, that stream for ever widening as it flows, at first a sparkling animated rill, but gradually swelling into majesty and power, that Bulwer follows, and well assured we are that none other could so have traced its course. That stream of intellect, for ever gaining strength as it passed along, reflected on its lucid surface not only every object by which it travelled, but even the overhanging clouds, as well as the glorious radiance of the outspread heavens; and yet through all its aspects, and with all its overshadowings, has Bulwer made it roll before us. This faculty of realizing the ideal is singularly Bulwer's own; and its richest instance is the production before us. We have not entered into minute particulars of this work, because its lofty character could not be expressed by minutiae any more than the world could be sampled by atoms, although it might be so composed. We desire, if possible, to offer a faint reflection of a whole, too beautiful to bear disjointing, and too high to be measured by parts. The work will soon pass into many hands, but meanwhile we enrich our pages with a poet's appreciation of a brother poet.

"It is necessary for English readers, who would form an estimate of Schiller's claims on posterity, to remember that he preceded the great poets who have made the nineteenth century an æra in British literature inferior only to the Elizabethan. How largely, though indirectly, he has influenced the spirit of our recent poetry must be apparent to those familiar with his writings; not, perhaps, that all in whom that influence may be traced were acquainted even with the language in which he wrote. The influence of genius circulates insensibly, through a thousand channels impossible to trace; and, as in Elizabeth's day, the Italian mind coloured deeply the very atmosphere in which Shakespeare breathed inspiration, so in the earlier years of the present century, the spirit of Schiller operated almost equally on those versed in, and those ignorant of, the German language. It affected each peculiar mind according to its own peculiar idiosyncrasy—was reflective with Coleridge, chivalrous with Scott, animated and passionate with Byron, and transfused its lyric fire into the kindling melodies of Campbell.

"In the subjoined translation a thousand thoughts, and turns of thought, will remind the reader of our later masters of song, and may want the charm of novelty merely because they have furnished novelty to others. But what distinguishes Schiller from those we have named, is the purpose, the philosophical aim, and thoughtful conception, with which most of his later pieces were composed. In all 'Childe Harold' there is not the *purpose* of 'the Walk'; in all 'Marmion' there is no glimpse of the deep and ethical meaning which exalts 'The Diver.' And this brings us to the material distinction of Schiller:—his singular ardour for Truth, his solemn conviction of the duties of a Poet—that deep-rooted idea on which we have been more than once before called upon to insist, that the Minstrel should be the Preacher, that Song is the Sister of Religion in its largest sense,—that the Stage is the Pulpit to all sects, all nations, all

time. No author ever had more earnestness than Schiller,—his earnestness was the real secret of his greatness; this combination of philosophy and poetry, this harmony between genius and conscience, sprang out of the almost perfect, almost unrivalled equality of proportions which gave symmetry to his various faculties. With him the imagination and the intellect were so nicely balanced, that one knows not which was the greater; owing, happily, to the extensive range of his studies, it may be said that as the intellect was enriched, the imagination was strengthened. Unlike Goethe's poet in 'Wilhelm Meister,' he did not sing 'as the bird sings,' from the mere impulse of song, but he rather selected Poetry as the most perfect form for the expression of noble fancies and high thoughts. 'His conscience was his Muse.' It was thus said of him with truth,—'that his poetical excellence was of later growth than his intellectual:' and as the style of Lord Bacon ascended to its sonorous beauty, in proportion as his mind became more stored, and his meaning more profound, so the faculty of expression ripened with Schiller in exact ratio to the cultivation of his intellect. His earliest compositions were written with difficulty and labour, and he was slow in acquiring thorough mastery over the gigantic elements of his language. Perhaps this very difficulty (for nothing is so fatal to the mental constitution as that verbal dysentery which we call facility,) served both to increase his passion for his art, and to direct it to objects worthy the time and the care he was in his younger manhood compelled to bestow upon his compositions. From this finely-poised adjustment between the reasoning and the imaginative faculties, came the large range of his ambition, not confined to Poetry alone, but extending over the whole field of Letters. We can little appreciate Schiller, if we regard him only as the author of 'Wallenstein,' and the 'Lay of the Bell;' wherever the genius of his age was astir, we see the flight of his wing and the print of his footstep. While, in verse, he has made experiments in almost every combination, except the epic, (and in that he at one time conceived and sketched a noble outline,) embracing the drama, the ode, the elegy, the narrative, the didactic, the epigrammatic, and in each achieved a triumph,—in Prose, he has left monuments only less imperishable in the various and rarely reconcileable lands of romance, of criticism, of high-wrought philosophical speculation, and impartial historical research. His Romance of the 'Ghost-Seer' is popular in every nation, and if not perfect of its kind, the faults are those of a super-exuberant intellect, which often impedes, by too disquisitive a dialogue, the progress of the narrative, and the thread of the events.

"In History, if Schiller did not attain to the highest rank, it was not because he wanted the greatest qualities of the historian, but because the subjects he selected did not admit of their full developement. But while his works in that direction are amongst the most charming, impartial, and justly popular, of which his nation boasts, he has shown, in the introductory Lecture, delivered by himself at Jena, how grand his estimate of history was. His notions on history are worth whole libraries of history itself. As a Philosophical Essayist, he is not perhaps very original, (though in borrowing from Kaut he adds much that may fairly be called his own,) and rigid Metaphysicians have complained of his vagueness and obscurity. But his object was not that of severe and logical reasoning; it was to exalt the art to which most of his essays were devoted; to make the great and the pure popular; to educate the populace up to purity and greatness. The ideal philosophy, as professed by Schiller, was, in fact, a kind of mental as well as moral Christianity, that was to penetrate the mind as well as the soul—extend to the arts of man as well as his creeds; to make all nature a temple—all artists priests: Christianity in spirit and effect it was—for its main purpose was that of the Gospel creed, viz., to draw men out of this life into a purer and higher air of being—to wean from virtue the hopes of reward below—to make

enjoyment consist in something beyond the senses. What holy meditation was to the saints of old, the ideal of Aesthetic art was to the creed of Schiller. Therefore, his philosophy, in strict accordance with his poetry, was designed not so much to convince as to ennable ; it addresses the soul rather than the understanding ;—and therefore, though in the wide compass of Schiller's works there are passages which would wound the sincere and unquestioning believer ; though in his life there were times when he was overshadowed by the doubts that beset inquiry ; though in the orthodox and narrower sense of the word Christian, it would be presumptuous to define his sect, or decide on his belief ; the whole scope and tendency of his works, taken one with the other, are, like his mind, eminently Christian. No German writer—no writer, not simply theological—has done more to increase, to widen, and to sanctify the reverent disposition that inclines to Faith.

“ As Schiller's poetry was the flower of his mind, so in his poetry are to be found, in their most blooming produce, all the faculties that led him to philosophy, criticism, and history. In his poetry are reflected all his manifold studies. Philosophy, criticism, and history pour their treasures into his verse. One of a mind so candid, and a life so studious, could not fail to be impressed by many and progressive influences. Schiller's career was one of education, and its grades are strongly marked. Always essentially humane, with a heart that beat warmly for mankind, his first works betray the intemperate zeal and fervour of the Revolution which then in its fair outbreak misled not more the inexperience of youth than the sagacity of wisdom : a zeal and fervour increased in Schiller by the formal oppression of academical tyranny ; a nature unusually fiery and impatient ; and a taste terribly perverted by the sentiment of Rousseau and the bombast of Klopstock. Friendship, love, indignation, poverty, and solitude, all served afterwards to enrich his mind with the recollection of strong passions and keen sufferings : and, thrown much upon himself, it is his own life and his own thoughts that he constantly reproduces on the stage. The perusal of Shakespeare has less visible and direct influence on his genius than he himself seems to suppose ;—the study of History has far more. From the period in which he steadily investigated the past, his characters grow more actual ; his *Humanity* more rational and serene. He outgrows Rousseau ; the revolutionary spirit fades gradually from his mind ; he views the vast chronicle of man not with the fervour of a boy, but the calm of a statesman. At this time he begins to deserve the epithet Goethe has emphatically bestowed on him—he becomes ‘practical.’ But with the study of history comes the crisis of doubt, the period of his scepticism and his anguish. From this influence he emerged into the purer air, which he never afterwards abandoned, of the Ideal Philosophy. Here he found a solution of his doubts—a religion for his mind. Almost at the same time that his intellect is calmed and deepened by philosophy, his taste acquires harmonious symmetry and repose from the study of the ancient masterpieces. From that period, his style attains its final beauty of simplicity combined with stateliness, and vigour best shown by ease. A happy marriage, a fame assured, an income competent to his wants, serve permanently to settle into earnest and serious dignity a life hitherto restless—an ambition hitherto vague and undefined. Thenceforth he surrenders himself wholly to the highest and purest objects human art can attain. His frame is attacked, his health gone for ever ; but the body has here no influence on the mind. Schiller lives in his art ; he attains to the ideal existence he has depicted ; he becomes the Pure Form, the Archetype, the *Gestalt*, that he has described in his poem of the ‘ Ideal and the Actual ;’ living divorced from the body—in the heavenly fields a spirit amongst the gods.”

The Print Collector; an Introduction to the Knowledge necessary for forming a Collection of Ancient Prints. Containing Suggestions as to the mode of commencing Collector, the Selection of Specimens, the Prices and Care of Prints. Also, Notices of the Marks of Proprietorship used by Collectors, Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Practice of the Art, and a Catalogue Raisonné of Books on Engravings and Prints.

The taste for collecting engravings is, we think we may venture to assert, an increasing one amongst us. The different art-unions, either by meeting the augmenting requirements, or by inspiring them, confirm this fact. It is possible that, in the present day, the pursuit may not be carried on with so intense an ardour as formerly by the few, but it is, undoubtedly infused into the many. Replications of works of high art are thus widely disseminated ; painters whose productions could only be known in the nucleus, whose fame might indeed spread to a somewhat wider circle among those shut out from the possibility of surveying the labours on which it might be founded, become, through the medium of engravings, extensively introduced to the world, who are thus made familiarly conversant with the most costly and exclusive productions. We cannot too much admire the taste of the collector. Formerly it might be a mania ; now it is a refined and prevalent love of the arts. And yet we may truly say that there is no pursuit in which advice, that admirable substitute for experience, is more needed. Without a pre-formed plan, the young collector cannot choose but fall into expensive error. He may go on amassing, yet find himself the possessor either of the counterfeit or the valueless. None of the walks of art require a more discriminating care. Taste requires some cultivation, judgment more. Whilst attaining these, it is easy to be accumulating not treasure, but dross, and to be dispensing funds which ought to have brought important stores. The author of the valuable work now under our consideration has gone through this disappointing novitiate, as indeed have most, if not all, of print collectors, and, anxious to ward off disappointment from others, he has here laid open his experience for their benefit. This advice is of the highest order of usefulness. It embraces all that can be imparted, for it must be remembered that there is always an amount of knowledge that a man can only acquire for himself, that must rest on the due exercise of his own faculties, that can neither be transferred nor communicated. Still, though not illimitable, these advantages of advice are fixed and sterling. No young collector should commence his pleasant labour without having formed a fixed previous plan ; neglecting this, his exertions will be weakened by their diffuseness. Our author most prudentially suggests various considerations in the outset ; namely, "First, to consider the amount of expense which it may be necessary to incur ; secondly—the space necessary to be allotted for containing the collection ; thirdly—the ease or difficulty of preserving the articles when acquired ; fourthly—the portability, or facility of removing from place to place ; fifthly—thesusceptibility of the articles to just appreciation with respect to quality and price ; sixthly—the susceptibility of the articles to just appreciation with respect to genuineness ; seventhly—the pleasure or utility derivable from

the collection in individual enjoyment, or in imparting this pleasure or utility to others; and this latter must partly depend on, eighthly—the popularity of the subject—matter of the collection, and the greater or less facility of displaying it." These are considerations which require duly weighing, and on all these our author offers many valuable suggestions, and much important information. His own knowledge is indeed deep and various, and he has communicated it unreservedly. Thus to the young collector the contents of the second chapter of this work will be found worthy of the closest study. It treats of the classification of prints, and explains the technicalities of the art. In the third we have warnings and helps for the detection of those thousand and one impostures which mercenary venders are marvellously skilled in perpetrating. Afterwards come dissertations on prices and their data, and how much these are influenced by adventitious circumstances. To the practical man this book will be found to contain much lucrative information, since it teaches the best mode of securing prints, of preserving them, of avoiding the modes which are in disrepute among collectors, and of doing all things in an orthodox way; but more especially the most effectual processes of cleaning soiled and damaged prints. Keeping, mounting, edging, cornering, binding, all receive due attention; and though to the uninitiated these things may seem to be trivialities, yet as they materially affect the pecuniary value of an engraving, they much deserve the attention of the collector. It would, however, be vain for us to attempt summing up the various classes of information which the work contains, all relevant to the subject, and full of interest. The account of marks and monograms displays great research, and the antiquary as well as the collector will acknowledge his obligation for the accumulated instances in the plates of illustration. This is indeed a curious feature in the work. Though abounding in information, being written without formality or constraint, and full of enlivening anecdote, this will be found a most agreeable volume for general perusal, but for the collector we must pronounce it indispensable. We turn to the volume.

" If now, with reference to these several heads, we compare prints with the various other descriptions of works of art which form subjects for collections, it will appear that in almost every item the former will be found to have the advantage. As to the articles of greater cost and greater bulk, pictures, statues, marbles, comparison on any of the first four heads above enumerated is unnecessary. One first-class picture would purchase every purchaseable print that it is desirable to possess. A suite of apartments is necessary in one case for a hundredth part of the number for which, in the other, one small cabinet would be sufficient. Pictures, statues, marbles, must stand exposed to all the sweepings and dustings of the rooms and furniture, the smoke of chimneys, and the alternate damps and dryness of the atmosphere; and they must remain as fixtures, immoveable but with assistance and with much trouble and derangement. Coins and medals, engraved gems, antiquities, and other articles of vertu, may each compete with prints, some in one, some in another of the advantages claimed for the latter, but none of them in all.

" With respect to the fifth head of distinction, the ascertainment of value, the subject of price will be noticed hereafter: meantime suffice it to call to recollection this single consideration, namely, that every picture, or marble, or gem is unique, and has therefore no fellow wherewith to

make direct comparison, and thus estimate the value ; whereas of prints, there are generally speaking many of the same, and there will always be, except in some instances which are too rare to affect the observation, other prints from the same plate, of the same quality, in the same state, which can be referred to, whereby to fix very distinctly what the proper price should be, an advantage which cannot be had where the article is unique.

" But the sixth head is the essential point on which every other subject of collection lies, with respect to prints, at a prodigious disadvantage, and that is the comparative certainty, in the case of prints, of ascertaining the genuineness of the article, contrasted with the impossibility, in every one of the other departments, of having that entire and gratifying satisfaction which arises from the full assurance that every article is undoubtedly what it professes to be. Where is there a collection of pictures, or of marbles, gems, medals, coins, or curiosities, or any article indeed of *vertu*, unless it be prints, the proprietor of which, if he be at all sensitive on such a matter, can receive the visit of a stranger connoisseur of acknowledged judgment, without some feeling of apprehension that a doubt may be suggested here, and a suspicion insinuated there, tending to put the possessor out of conceit with some one or other of his favourite specimens ? This anxious misgiving must arise on every similar occasion, and be ever operating as a serious drawback to the gratification which a collector hopes, and is entitled to enjoy from the exhibition of his stores. Where is the picture, or how often is a picture seen, of which artists and connoisseurs will be unanimous in opinion that it is a genuine work of the master, and if so, that it is pure as it came from his easel ; that it is not damaged, or mended, or painted over, or worked upon, or injured by injudicious cleaning or varnishing ?

" Stories are told of artists, more ingenious than honest, who have so skilfully copied a picture, to which they have been allowed access for the purposes of study, that they have ventured to substitute their copy for the original, and have succeeded in the bold attempt, and carried the latter away in exchange. In like manner, though not to the same extent, because the subjects are of rarer occurrence, doubts are frequently entertainable of the authenticity of a statue or like ancient work ; and even as early as the age of Michael Angelo, a daring artist ventured to trifle with the cognoscenti of his day, producing as antique a fragment of a work of his own, purposely mutilated, and of which he had concealed the remainder, and having enjoyed the admiration bestowed on his deception, produced the evidence which he had reserved for the purpose of proving the inadequacy of connoisseurship to protect himself from imposition.

" To prints nothing of this sort attaches. True it is, that of nearly all important prints of ancient masters there exist copies, deceptive copies as they are admitted to be. And there are retouched plates, and repaired impressions ; but these matters will be further alluded to hereafter. Meantime, let it suffice to observe, that though these do exist, they do not prevail in the same manner or degree as in the other departments, nor so as ever to create one moment's apprehension in the mind of a judicious collector, that he has in his portfolio a single print which is other than what he believes it to be.

" Certainly, ignorance is ever liable to be deceived, especially when accompanied by conceit and self-confidence. Hudson, the portrait painter, the master of Sir Joshua, was so fortunate as to obtain a fine impression of the very rare etching by Rembrandt, called the coach landscape. On occasion of this acquisition he gave a supper to his amateur friends, at which to display his purchase. Benjamin Wilson, his brother painter, who had a good judgment in this branch of art, and knew that Hudson had very little, though affecting great enthusiasm for it, amused himself at his expense. He etched a plate in the style of Rembrandt, and sent an

impression to Paris, and circulated a report at home, that there had been discovered in France a print by Rembrandt hitherto unknown, and apparently a companion to the coach landscape; that money had been offered for it for the king's collection, but the proprietor meant to bring it to England for sale. Hudson hereupon, to anticipate his English friends, hastened over to Paris and bought the print. On his return he collected all his amateur friends in London to a second supper, given especially for the purpose of receiving their congratulations, and which he received accordingly. Very shortly after this the whole of the party, and Hudson with them, were invited to a supper at Wilson's. When all were introduced to the supper-table every plate was found turned down, and on the guests lifting them, behold under every one appeared an impression of the unhappy companion of the coach landscape, and under Hudson's plate lay the money that he had paid to Wilson's confederate in Paris for the purchase.

A Plan to Abolish Duelling.

Concurring as we do with the utmost and most entire sincerity in our author's honest indignation against a practice which at best can only be considered as a remnant of the barbarity of gone by days, we have real pleasure in calling the attention of the public to every plan offering a hope of its mitigation, and much more to one which sets itself to overturn the evil altogether. Even if the press of the country be unable to carry more stringent, immediate remedial measures, it has it at least in its power to influence in a large degree public opinion,—and as public opinion is, in this instance, the tyrant sovereign which goads men on to the perpetration of a crime disgraceful at once to the religion and refinement of the era in which we live, such an influence may finally accomplish that which the laws of the land cannot reach against it. Our author's views of the evils resulting to social society from the existing system are clear, and only too well authenticated in the domestic sorrows of many an unhappy family who may have to trace its bitterest sorrows of heart, and the saddest destitution of life, to this heinous sin against society. It is in vain for the government to legislate, whilst they who make the laws break them with impunity, asserting in their own persons a species of aristocracy in crime which, like all the other dogmas of fashion, is sure to be followed by a host of imitators. The higher classes are always endeavouring by their conduct to assert that the laws have only been made for their inferiors, and it is difficult in these days of pride to find one man willing to consider himself as the inferior of another. Public opinion, then, is the great motive-power which the philanthropists who oppose duelling must seek to influence. If this can be brought to bear against the practice, we may rejoice in emancipation from the murderous tyranny. Our author does well, when he calls upon the press to second the work. The press is a mighty engine, and could never be brought to bear more worthily than in a case like this. We feel that the public ought to be deeply indebted to the author of this essay for the thoughtful care with which he has considered the subject, as well as for the promulgation of a plan for its subversion. The idea may have been suggested before, but it has never been brought before the world with so entire a detail

of regulation as to fit it for immediate operation. But we feel it due to our author to allow him to speak in his own words, and we therefore allot him all the space we can command.

" We have now three important points which, without assuming overmuch, I think, I may call conceded—viz. the unreasonableness of duelling, its inefficiency, and the necessity for some institution, less exceptionable, in the place of it; and it only remains for me to propose the substitute. For this salutary purpose a **COURT OF HONOR** at once presents itself; a species of judicature which has certainly been contemplated and recommended before, but one which has never been gone into in detail, for the purpose of demonstrating the ease with which it might be established, and the certainty with which it might be rendered efficacious. Men have exclaimed, that such a court sounds well in theory, but that its decrees would be mere dead letters as to practice; and this dictum seems to have been acquiesced in by the rest, without any adequate inquiry into the extent of its correctness. I think it the easiest part of a question, the whole of which I have found sufficiently easy, to prove the contrary of the foregone assertion; that is, to prove that nothing could more easily be reduced to practice than the following theory of a Court of Honor. Of such a court, in the first place, all our laws upon the subject are already in favour; for both our civil and our military codes unqualifiedly and penalty denounce the practice of duelling; therefore the government would find no difficulty in insuring full effect to the decrees of a Court of Honor, the same as to those of a court-martial; and as the army (the military and the naval bodies) is the school, and its members the almost natural guardians and arbiters of honor, it becomes nearly indisputable that if duelling were effectually abolished in the army, it would simultaneously cease throughout the rest of the community. I am justified, by the orders and enactments of both, in believing that the Sovereign and the Parliament are equally and naturally anxious to extirpate the ceremony of the duel from the land they govern; and a belief so justified, authorizes another (which flows, indeed, as a corollary from the first) namely, that the requisite legal authority to enforce its decisions and perform its other functions, would be readily bestowed by both these powers, on any new tribunal which, in other respects, appeared, to their united wisdom, to be of unexceptionable construction. I am happy to think that, save in name merely, a Court of Honor would not be a new, nor hitherto an unauthorised tribunal; for a military reader must be well aware that a court-martial is considered, in the Articles of War, on the subject of quarrels and challenges, as the proper tribunal for deciding upon all such matters between military officers, who are, (in vain, it is true, but yet who strictly *are*) prohibited from sending, carrying, or accepting challenges, on pain of being cashiered for the transgression. So that my proposition innovates no further than to have a court expressly for a purpose to which long experience has shown a court-martial not to be equal, and yet for which all agree in thinking that an effectual provision should be made. Nothing will be necessary, as far as regards the army, beyond an additional section in the Mutiny Act, followed up in the Articles of War, authorising commanding officers of divisions, fleets, brigades, ships, regiments, or detachments, to assemble, when necessary, a 'Court of Honor,' for the purpose of investigating and deciding upon all disputes, affronts, &c., which take place between any of the officers; and so summary should the checks upon duelling be, that the said commanding officers should be empowered at once to suspend from pay and duty any officer who either refused to attend the summons of the court, submit implicitly and instantly to its decree, or presumed to take any measures whatever for redress, other than those which should

regularly be awarded. It will not at all do to make a law which may be trifled with or evaded ; for we have experience enough of the futility of such rules in the little use the present ones are of, which, though most strictly and severely worded, are yet rendered nugatory by being so infrequently, so laxly, and so partially enforced. The regimental or detachment Court of Honor should be composed of the three officers next in rank to the one in command, (where one of the three was not a party to the dispute,) and it should have all the power as to evidence, &c. already possessed by the existing military courts of justice. From the nature of the cases which would come under its cognizance, it should necessarily have the power of decreeing dismissal from the service ; and an offence of so flagrant a nature as to merit that award, under the new arrangement, would not be likely, and certainly ought not to be eventually screened from the penalty by the confirming authority ; for it is barely possible to conceive how an individual thus sentenced by a Court of Honor, in consequence of an outrage on its nicest laws, could ever be deemed worthy of re-instatement in the army."

Such is the outline which our author presents, which he goes on to complete, but which our space does not allow us to extract. We can only refer our readers to his pages, and wish him good speed in his philanthropic labours.

Philological Proofs of the Original Unity and Recent Origin of the Human Race. Derived from a Comparison of the Languages of Asia, Europe, Africa, and America. Being an Inquiry how far the differences in the Languages of the Globe are referrible to causes now in operation. By ARTHUR JAMES JOHNES, Esq.

It is always with feelings of real satisfaction that we note the efforts of capable and talented men to combine the issues of revelation and science. To a cursory and incompetent observer there may appear contradiction in those results, but to the mind of stronger powers and deeper research, the unity of the authorship of nature and revelation must ever be apparent. We believe that in the fullest sense the ways of science are the ways of God, and we rejoice when we see those lines of wisdom traced up to their source. The various sciences all lead to this one centre, and in this work we find the skill of the linguist made to contribute to this one great end. Mr. Johnes has founded his argument on the conviction that the primitive language is the root of all others, and that it may be traced throughout every existing vernacular. Following the reasoning of Grotius, who, referring to the first form of speech, says, "That language, the Hebrews say, is the same as theirs,—the Syrians say it is the same as theirs. It may be asserted, with more truth, that the primitive language is not extant in a pure state anywhere, but that its *remains exist in all languages.*" On this foundation does our author rest his able arguments, tracing out, with a degree of industry and research which entitle him to the highest praise, correspondences in the words of different nations, which demand some solving hypothesis if they be not resolvable into arguments in favour of his position. We believe with

him, that words must have been descriptive before they became conventional, and that a language expands and adapts itself in the same ratio with the developement of civilization, thus furnishing a species of chronology by which we may arrive at some approximation to truth of the date first of communities and then of the earth itself. The arguments which Mr. Johnes adduces in support of this doctrine are both ingenious and industrious. His endeavour is to prove that "all existing languages, when viewed separately, are *fragmentary and irregular*. But when a wide and extensive comparison is instituted, the 'disjecta membra' are found to reunite, and the irregularities to disappear!" But we refer to our author's own words.

"Assuming the various languages of the Globe to have been derived from one Original Speech, it will be established that the formation of numerous distinct languages from that one Primitive Tongue admits of a complete explanation, by means of causes of which the agency can be traced within the range of the Historical era. The influence of those causes will be shown within a limited period of time to have produced dialects which display—not a *destruction*—but a *dispersion* of the elements of the Parent languages from which *they are known to have arisen*. In other words, these dialects manifest the *same relative features* as are exhibited by those languages which were formed *anterior to the period of History*. The only distinction is, that in the latter case the differences are more numerous and extensive—a result which is obviously a necessary consequence of a longer period of time.

* * * * *

"In these pages are embodied proofs, from Language, of the two following propositions:—1. That the various nations of our Globe are descended from one Parent Tribe. 2. That the introduction of the Human Species into the system to which it belongs, cannot be referred to an epoch more ancient than the era indicated as the date of that event by our received systems of chronology.

"These propositions, of which the Philological evidence is developed in this volume, are supported not only by the testimony of History, Sacred and Profane, but also by the highest Scientific authorities."

Here then is our author's position, which he supports with every deducible argument. From his ideas of the origin of that primitive language which is the foundation of his views we must however differ. We believe Adam to have been created in the full perfection of his faculties. It seems derogatory to that work which the Divine Being on inspection pronounced to be "*good*," (the term has a high signification, which in its familiar use we are apt to overlook,) to imagine that the great father of our race was left to learn the use of that faculty which so eminently marks his separation from the inferior existences from imitation of those lower creations. But while dissenting from them, we give our author's views on this subject.

"In its infancy, Language was metaphorical, but it was directly Imitative of surrounding objects at its birth! Hence, as will now be explained, another source of the synonyms in which Human Tongues abound!

"Did man derive his language from the direct instruction of his Creator, or from the natural exercise of those faculties with which he has been endowed? For the former opinion no argument, either Scriptural or Philosophical, has ever been advanced. In favour of the latter, proofs

deducible from Language, Analogy, and the actual features of the Human Mind, conspire.

"In the Hebrew, and other ancient languages, Man's first imitative efforts are distinctly traceable, and as we ascend from modern to earlier eras in the history of Human Tongues, and extend our comparison by including within its range a greater number of kindred dialects, we shall find—not only the features of a descriptive or metaphorical character, as already noticed—but also the vestiges of an imitative origin progressively increase. Thus, for example, the English words for two common birds, the 'Owl' and the 'Crow,' have no other effect on the ear than that of mere arbitrary or conventional terms; they have been too much abbreviated any longer to suggest distinctly the source from which they have sprung. But in the Swedish 'Ul-u-la,' and the Sanscrit 'Ul-u-ka,' the reiterated screams of 'the bird of night' are plainly mimicked, as is the harsh guttural croak of the crow in the German 'Krähe!'

"Those writers who have espoused, and those who have impugned, the conclusion that language is the natural fruit of the endowments which have been conferred on our species, have, for the most part, mutually assumed that conclusion to be irreconcilable with the common origin of the different nations and languages of the globe. Each ancient sept, they take for granted, must in that case be inferred to have had a distinct origin, and to have invented a distinct language for itself. But there is no necessary connexion between the premises and the conclusion. All nations may have emanated from one parent sept, and all languages may have sprung from one parent tongue, and yet the parent speech may, notwithstanding, have been the product of Man's own native energies in the earliest era of his existence! Our species may have been invested with the faculty of constructing a language adequate to meet all its first wants, and yet that faculty may have been exercised but once!

"The conclusion adopted above is supported by the dictates of Analogy, as traceable in the instance of provisions made for wants analogous to those which language is calculated to supply. Destined to pass successively through various phases of civilization, and to push his colonies into every clime and country, Man required and has received, both in his physical and mental constitution, powers of adaptation that enable him to conform to those marvellous changes which are incident to his condition as a Progressive Being. His first infantine feelings are expressed by imitations of surrounding objects, and as his higher moral and intellectual faculties are developed, they find utterance in metaphors derived from the organs of sensation. In those advances which he was mysteriously intended to make from age to age, he would have been fettered and not aided by the gift of an immutable language! His wants in this respect have been more wisely provided for by the power which has evidently been conferred upon him of framing in the first instance a language calculated to express his earliest wants as they successively arose, and of subsequently moulding it to suit the emergencies of his condition."

In closing our notice of this work, we can only say that while dissenting from some of his deductions, we consider the author entitled to high commendation for the industry of research and the power of mental combination which he has manifested. He has done his part towards proving that philology, as well as geology, bears testimony to the truth of revelation.

Chatsworth; or the Romance of a Week. Edited by the Author of "Tremaine," "De Vere," &c.

We regret to say that the deleterious fashion of authors of celebrity

lending their names to a title-page, under the character of "Editor," is not only yet lingering on, though in disrepute amongst us, but has also found a follower in Mr. Ward, the well-known author of "Tre-maine." We are sorry to see this mode of introductory sponsorship, which is so frequently nothing more than a *ruse* to excite public interest by the mere confusion of identity which it creates, sanctioned by this gentleman. Author and Editor are most generally one and the same individual; and though there may be cases of exception, yet ninety-nine times out of every hundred it is the real parent who is ushering in his literary offspring, though under the semblance of mere adoption. Mr. Ward, however, disclaims this consanguinity; his name graces the title-page alone; and though it is clearly apparent that the real author is under no slight amount of obligation to him for the currency thus given to the work, we are not quite so sure that the public ought to be equally grateful. The impression that this new production, with its aristocratic title, and its well-known and highly-estimated name, was in truth a genuine emanation from the elevated and refined mind of Mr. Ward himself, procured it an immediate audience of the world: the standard of his genius immediately became the measurement of its merits; and thus has this new debutant erected for himself a tribunal before which few could stand. But as comparisons are proverbially ungracious things, we will wave them, and passing over our strong objections to this species of editorship, which does but at once confuse and mislead the public mind, we proceed to consider the work on the sole footing of its own deserts.

Chatsworth then opens with a piece of introductory writing, which we at once candidly confess we mistook for the produce of Mr. Ward's own hand; we say *mistook*, because whilst we think it worthy of his pen, we believe that its merit belongs solely to the author. Carrying us through the splendid scenery which conducts to the fair domain of Chatsworth, the power of descriptive portraiture is ample, glowing, gorgeous. The richest hues of painting seem to spread themselves around us: the melting radiance of aërial tints, and the thousand hues of the earth's verdure, associate together in a sublime and tranquil harmony. The multitude of evanescent graces which fluctuate over the fair face of nature, momentarily changing the aspect of her loveliness, are fairly caught by the author's spirit, and impressed in his words. We are thus led to "Chatsworth," introduced into its splendid altitudes, and made to feel that the very air is impregnated with an aroma of exclusiveness, aristocracy, and refinement. The group assembled in the far-famed castle of the Peak, are of course the *élite* of society. Every individual there has gained an *entrée* through the *sesame* of fashion or of talent. The cumbrous magnificence of wealth appears robbed of its imposing weight in that *spirituel clique*. In this exclusive coterie it is that matters of literature are canvassed. The House, not of Commons, but of Taste, sits in Committee. The form of the modern novel is canvassed. Its arbitrary measurement disputed, and an axiom laid down, that the duration of a tragedy should be taken as a legitimate standard. We allow that three volumes have become the established *quantum* of works of fiction, but we are also of opinion that a custom generally grows out of, if not a necessity, at least an expediency.

Two volumes scarcely satisfy an excited interest; four overleap it, and therefore three, the gifted number, has become the established order. It would, however, be absurd to say, that whatever the passion or plot to be developed, an arbitrary duration was incumbent upon all alike, (though in assuming the tragedy as a standard this arbitration would seem to be established,) since a narrative ought certainly to be measured by its matter. Thus, then, it would seem to us to remain an open question, the present practice being on the side of expediency—an expediency considerably strengthened as a matter of business, though business would have had a wonderfully *outré* sound in the gorgeous halls of "Chatsworth," where only matters of taste and talent were canvassed or deemed admissible; but still it is *business* that gives the motive power to the very wheels of the world; and it must be confessed that when, as is generally the case, a publisher embarks large capital with a fair expectation of profitable proceeds, the form most likely to ensure him disbursement should be left open and available. Some of the imperative expenses of publishing are as compulsory on the smallest form of a work as on the largest, while it is apparent that the profits can bear but a relative proportion to its size. The fees of introduction for a dwarf in literature are as heavy as those for a giant. It will not do for us to be told that an assemblage of smaller pieces swell out to a large one. That a number of tales, the length of the legitimate drama, may be brought into the exact form and duration of a three-volume novel, so that the publisher's interest may receive its due consideration. Experience tells us, that many minor interests cannot take the place of one; that collections of tales are never so acceptable to the general reader as a continuous narrative; and that, therefore, in combating an hydra, it may after all be possible that our author has been tilting only with an hydra of the imagination.

Such utilitarian considerations were, however, undreamt of in the atmosphere of "Chatsworth." Ledgers, with their formal columns, not of Corinthian but of pounds, shillings, and pence, would have looked but unsightly things in that library, which seemed but the court of the Muses; no whispers of the expense of printing, and paper, and advertisements, broke upon the charmed atmosphere. The refined circle there unanimously agreed that novels of three volumes were monstrosities, and this conclave of Olympus forthwith decreed that the form should be abolished. That all literary progenies should be stretched on the bed of Patroclus, and that henceforth the children of the imagination should have but one stature. The imperial nod (we doubt whether it has yet shaken the world) was given, and to commence the abolition of the fashion each individual of the party agreed to produce a fiction which should realize the *ideal* of perfection established amongst them. The tales thus produced form the "Romance of a Week." The feeling that has produced them has had a lingering longing after the fictions of an olden time. They appeal to a gone-by day of imaginativeness, and as we must needs all feel that this is a world of change, and that that which delighted us yesterday, charms, alas! no more to-day, so do we doubt the ability of the public to reassume a departed interest, or the power of authorship to revivify a

defunct spirit in literature. Some objection we might also make to the want of novelty confessed in these tales, they being avowedly derived some from one source and some from another, Shakspeare himself, also a borrower, being borrowed from. In our honest estimation, the powers of the author have been best elicited in the introductory portion of the work, which is characterized both by fine taste and fine writing; and from this we select an extract—the Duke of Devonshire's Toy village—one of those futile speculations in which the shallow emptiness of artificial life is shown by its total insufficiency to supply the place of honest rugged truthful nature.

" Entering the Edensor gate of the Park, we cannot choose but be arrested, after the first few paces, by glimpses, through a pair of spacious iron gates on our right, of a scene which is unique in its way. Having looked upon it for the space of ten minutes, with impressions made up of a mystified mixture of doubt, curiosity, and a sort of uneasy pleasure which half persuades us to call it pain, we inquire of ourselves (there being nobody else at hand) *what* it is that we look on. Is it a scene in a play? Has the Duke, ever 'on hospitable thoughts intent,' been getting up *Love in a Village, al fresco*, for the amusement of his guests, and is this the 'scenery and decorations' of it left standing, ready for a second performance?

" The pleasant chimes of a little church that rises above us on the left, as we stand gazing, answer distinctly, No! And we must believe them: for that exquisite little temple of Christian worship is evidently 'a true thing,' whatever the cluster of what look like human dwellings, if it were not that human creatures of the ordinary height could almost look down their delicate chimneys, while standing on their diminutive lawns; which latter, being studded here and there with miniature flower-beds, look like so many embroidered velvet waistcoat-pieces, spread out for choice!

" Hark! a whistle from behind yonder green upland! As it does not cause the whole affair to split into two equal parts, and, moving away by some invisible agency, church and all, give place to something else, that whistle cannot be the prompter's, and what we look upon is not one of the scenic illusions we at first took it for. What else, then, may it be? and to what end designed? The gate of entrance is open; there is nobody to say us nay; we will enter, and examine the scene a little more closely.

" A broad, gravelled, carriage-road, but without a single mark of carriage-wheel to impeach the perfection of its level, leads windingly up a gentle ascent, either side of it being bounded by a raised footway of green smooth-shaven turf, immediately adjoining the inner extremity of which rise the fanciful trellised boundaries, no two alike in pattern, of certain diminutive dwellings, no one of which has anything in common with its neighbour, except the marked resemblance that each and all of them bear to the pretty plaster of Paris lighthouses that the Italian image-boys carry about London streets on their heads.

" Looking at each of these fairy habitations separately, you fancy yourself peering, with one eye, through the peep-hole of those ingenious show-boxes by which certain house beautifiers in Old Bond Street inveigle the unwary a long way from home 'in search of the picturesque.' Looking at the whole together, you may fancy them the deserted domiciles (got together by some strange magic,) of all those youthful visionaries of the last London season, who commenced their married life with idealities about 'love in a cottage,' and, being unable to afford it, corrected their error before the end of the honeymoon.

" And yet the unsullied brightness of every window, the immaculate whiteness of every drapey within, the preservation of every flower and

leaf without, not to mention the blue smoke that rises gracefully from the graceful chimneys of some few of these dwellings, forbid all idea of desertion. We must guess again.

“ Perhaps, then, the singular scene on which we look is the last best work—the *opus magnum*—(carried into effect by the favour of his friend the Duke)—of a certain Prince Prettyman of the May Fair coteries of the last century, who, having come to his fortune after long waiting for it, felt that he must die immediately, (as every body does under such circumstances,) and being determined not to do so without benefiting *his species*, hit upon this method, in the shape of alms-houses for decayed dandies.

“ The guess is a happy one: but it evidently misses the mark. Were it as you suppose, the drawing-room window of each domicile (it being a soft summer’s evening) would present the velvet-capped head, leaning on the jewelled hand, of its respective occupant,—as that of *poor Brummel* ever did under the circumstances, when he lodged over the little book-seller’s shop in the Rue Royale at Calais, whereas here, there is no track or sign of human or any life; all is silent and motionless as the villages we wander through in dreams.

Yet not so. See! the window-sill (till now vacant,) round which cluster those lovely roses of Provence and honey-suckles of England, is occupied by a snow-white cat. Can it be? Have we at last found or lost our way to the long-sought domain of the transformed princess in the prettiest of fairy tales? Instead of being, as we fancied ourselves, close to Chatsworth Palace, are we ‘fifteen thousand miles from everywhere?’ as Planché’s pretty version of the tale intimates that fairy residence to be situated.

“ Reader or spectator of the unique scene that has so inopportunely stopped us in our progress, thy conjectures as to its use or destination would never hit the mark, shouldst thou guess till doomsday.

“ You give it up?

“ Learn, then, that this romance in stucco is neither more nor less than a real village, inhabited by real peasants and labourers, who, like other peasants and labourers, ‘live by bread,’ (ay, and bacon too, ‘though by your smiling you would seem to doubt it);’ getting that bread and bacon by the sweat of their brow; growing their own cabbages and potatoes, (somewhere out of sight); brewing their own beer; marrying, multiplying, and performing all the other offices of ordinary men and women in the like station.

“ But no—the blank silence that reigns everywhere throughout this seemingly favoured spot, even now that the labours of the day are over, proclaims something apart from ordinary village life—something, if not wrong, *too right*, about this rural *La Trappe*—where the men, and the women too, seem to have forgotten how to talk, the dogs how to bark, the cats how to mew, and even the birds how to sing: and as for the little children, they have evidently never come to their tongue at all—a ‘hush!’ or an upheld finger, being the extent of their intercourse with their parents and with one another!

“ Secondly, the pattern village of Edenson is the prettiest idea imaginable—on paper; and there it is that the Duke must alone have contemplated it, before carrying the design of his architect into effect; or his fine natural taste would have predicted the almost painfully artificial result.

“ The case is simply this: on the spot at present occupied by the model village of Edenson, there not long ago stood (within the very precincts of the park) a squalid hamlet; comprising the usual amount of tumbledown cottages, reeking dung-heaps, dreary duck-ponds, draggletailed mothers, dowdy daughters, dirty-faced children, and all the accompanying ills and eyesores that English poverty is heir to; not forgetting the usual proportion of those amiable inventions of modern legislation, where boor and

beer are 'licensed to be druk on the premises':—in short, a very blotch upon the fair aristocratic face of Chatsworth, an unwholesome, unsightly eruption, for which, all ordinary modes of treatment being tried in vain, there was none left but the empirical one, of *driving the disease inwards*; and this, by the shallow counsel of the estate's physician, the good, kind, and generous Duke has adopted; little guessing the fatal result upon the patient, and as little likely to learn it from *that* quarter as from any other—seeing that the disease we are dying of is always the last to which we believe ourselves liable. The least reputable and tractable of the quondam inhabitants of Edenson have been relegated to a village about a mile off, erected purposely for them by the Duke; and the *élite* have been installed in this *beau-ideal* of a village, at an almost nominal rent, but under a tenure, the conditions of which may be guessed from what we have observed while looking on this prettiest and most plausible of mistakes—which can only be described by negatives. It has no shops, no smithy, no 'public,' no pound, no pump; no cage, no stocks; no quoits; no single-stick, no wrestling, no kite-flying, no cricketing, no trap-ball, no pitch and toss, no dumps; no shouting, no singing, no hallooing, no squabbling, no tittle-tattle, no scan—yes! one thing the miserable denizens of this 'happy village' have gained, in vice of their elevation in the scale of social life: they may scandalise each other to their hearts' content! And it is to be hoped they do so: for what is left but scandal, to those whose lives must be conducted in a whisper?"

Life of Munden. By HIS SON.

It is an unquestionable fact that the interests of the drama are losing their hold upon the public mind. Whether this failing taste for theatrical exhibition is a sign of the times, or furnishes us with an intimation that the tone of stage fiction is not in keeping with public feeling, would be difficult to decide. In casting a retrospective glance over the range of dramatic history, we believe that hitherto these productions have reflected as in a mirror the tone of the society through which they have progressed, and we cannot but congratulate ourselves on the palpable improvement manifest at least on the surface of the morals of our community, as evidenced in that improving tone displayed in the current theatrical exhibitions: whether or not their present failure is a sign that much still remains offensive, that a higher tone of morality demands a still more stringent purification, that the auxiliaries of the theatre are offences against the decencies of public propriety, and that, while much has been done, much also remains to be done, is a question well worthy of serious attention, for undoubtedly the stage might, with judicious care, be rendered not only the redresser of minor abuses in fashions and manners, but a wholesome teacher both to heart and mind. The follies and frivolities of the world come fairly under its censorship, and in no way could a more effective leaning towards the right and the good be inculcated than by the medium of an instruction made potent through its own attractiveness. The difficulty and inefficiency of reproof has always mainly laid in its repulsiveness; the drama might be found to charm even whilst condemning. Perhaps amongst the greatest of the evils which has

prevailed in the tone of its representations has hitherto been the injury done by it to our domestic feelings. The tenderness and sanctity of the nearest relationship of life have been continually violated. Instead of drawing closer together the links of social union, and throwing the weight of its interest into the scale of domestic affections, the drama has too often shed a poison into the paternal home. Parents, in whom the Author of our nature has planted the fullest, the deepest, and the most disinterested of all love, have been painted as tyrants, whom it was delightful to deceive, and profligates, who deserved nothing but loathing and aversion, and from whom pure-minded women must have shrunk with pain and repugnance, are made to be preferred to all that should be held dear and sacred. The influence of this subtle mischief in drawing away the hundred pure and sparkling rills of home affections into one cataract passion, of engendering the craving for some rhapsodical episode in life, for diverting the mind from all the interests of surrounding avocations, for raising a false *ideal*, the desire for which leaves nothing but discontent for the *actual*—these are a few of the evils that, perhaps in a mitigated form, still leave the stage open to objection, and still call urgently for that regeneration of its nature which might make it not only a pure and high moral school, but a delightful and unimpeachable source of recreation to the mind.

But we turn from these observations to this volume of the biography of Munden. Those of our readers who take an interest in that *dramatis personæ* of talent whose days of glory have but just departed, will find an interest in perusing this record of the comedian furnished by his son. Not that they will find so much of the private life of Munden as of a gleaning of anecdotes which embrace the doings of himself and his contemporaries. True it is that the lives of men whose energies point exclusively to one object of ambition usually afford but little diversity of interest. Thus, it follows, that the details of this volume belong more to the profession in general, than to the individual in particular. Although written by his son, the author has drawn but little on his private resources, and, in fact, that near relationship between the biographer and his subject seems entirely lost sight of, as, when commenting on his character, he speaks of parsimony as a leading feature, and is jocular on the physiognomy of an old umbrella. For our own part, we know not whether the advantages or disadvantages resulting from the chronicler and the chronicled being of a kin are greatest. On the one hand, it is true that sources of information are far more abundant, as well as authentic; but, on the other, it might almost be unnatural to expect a perfect candour, or the unveiling of those domestic privacies which best display the man. From whatever cause, however, the result is unquestionably a paucity of matter in this volume immediately connected with the comedian. Its chief amusement consists in those scattered anecdotes which relate to the profession, and from these we cull a few.

From comparing the present with the past, we may certainly felicitate ourselves that some of the worse vices of society are going out of fashion.

“ There were clubs at which fines were inflicted on every member who

was not drunk when the sittings were closed ;—whist clubs, where the members sate up to their knees in rejected packs of cards, curtains being drawn between their faces to conceal any expression of disappointment at a bad hand. This practice is said to have been introduced in consequence of Mr. Fox losing a large sum of money by the cards being reflected on the bright surface of some large steel buttons which he wore. One of these card clubs had a singular constitution. It was called ‘The Never-ending Club,’ and the law was, that no one should quit the table until relieved by the arrival of a fresh member. Days passed, and even nights ; and the fresh dawn beheld the *parti Carré*, after a snore or two, commencing a new game. They did not—

‘Carve at the meal
With gloves of steel,
And drink the red wine with their helmets barr’d,’

but they did ‘carve at their meals’ with dirty hands, which had so long thumbed the cards, and they ‘drank the red wine,’ with eyes half closed by exhaustion and the fever of gambling. We have lost much of the ‘wisdom of our ancestors,’ and this amongst the rest.”

Here we have an amusing anecdote of Bannister :—

“At this period Munden took a house in Frith Street, Soho. His next door neighbour was his friend Jack Bannister. They were chosen parish constables. With the whimsicality that attaches itself to the profession, they waited on the vestry, and were excused, by urging that their authority would not be respected ; as the constant habit of appearing as Dogberry and Verges rendered them too comical for anything but stage exhibition. They established a kind of club, which met alternately at their respective houses. The actors came in the dresses they had worn during the performance at the theatres. Amongst their visitors were Colman, Peter Pinder, O’Keefe, Lord Barrymore, and Captain Wathen. Here, Peter Pinder extemporised the following epigram on O’Keefe, after the dramatist had quitted the room :

‘Some say, O’Keefe, that thou art a thief,
And stealest half of thy works or more ;
But I say, O’Keefe, thou can’t not be a thief,
For such stuff was ne’er written before.’

The supper consisted of rump steaks and mutton chops ; and the author’s revered mother told him that she never saw anybody eat with more appetite than the luxurious prodigal, Lord Barrymore. So it is. Sweets produce satiety. A royal epicure is said to have *fallen back* on mutton chops.

“The man in this society, who was most talked of at the time, was Lord Barrymore : he was one of a motley trio known by the nicknames of Newgate, Cripplegate, and Hellgate. His lordship was the first ; his successor, the next lord, who was lame, the second ; and the Honourable Augustus Barry, a clergyman, the third. The latter gentleman passed much of his time in prisons for debt. The two noblemen were both addicted to gambling ; with this difference, that the first played to lose, and the second to win, and they both, by their several ways, succeeded in the attempt. The habit of extravagance was early fostered in Lord Barrymore. It is asserted that his grandmother, who doted on him, gave him when he went to Harrow a thousand pounds, just as a good-natured old woman would slip a crown piece into her darling’s hands at parting. The freaks that this nobleman played have not been equalled in our days, so prolific in lordly riots ; but it will always be the case, when young men of rank come early into possession of their vast estates without control.

The usurer supplies them at first with the ready means of folly, and when the rents are collected, there is no want of hangers on ; the very excesses they commit enable those scoundrels to take them unawares, and secure their plunder.

" Among the ingenious expedients which Lord Barrymore invented to ruin himself was,—drawing straws from a truss with the Prince of Wales ; the holder of the longest straw to receive £1,000. He gave a sumptuous entertainment at Ranelagh, to which it is said only himself and two other persons came ; drove a tandem along the cliffs at Brighton, close to the declivity : it was one of those high tandems, which Sir John Lade brought into vogue, and from which Lady Lade used to step into the first floor window. At the theatre in that town he played Harlequin, and jumped through a hoop. He was a very good comic actor, as may be seen from the representation of him in Bell's Theatre, in *Serub*, with Captain Wathen in *Archer* ; and, with all his wildness, at bottom a man of sense and education. In a company where more than one literary man was present, it was proposed that each person should write an epigram, upon a given subject, within a very limited space of time, and Lord B. was the only one who accomplished it. He built a theatre at his seat at Wargrave, where he played with other amateurs and occasional professional assistance. The whole audience were afterwards entertained at supper. In stepping into his curricle to convey, as commanding officer of the militia in the district, some French prisoners from one dépôt to another, he accidentally trod upon the lock of his carbine, and the contents lodged in his brain. He had not been many years of age, but he had contrived to dissipate an enormous fortune."

But turning to the heroine of the drama—

" The Hon. Lucretia M'Tab will hardly ever again have such a representative as Mrs. Mattocks. That lady had great gentility of manners, which she had acquired by frequent intercourse with the nobility : she was even admitted into the presence of royalty, and much regarded by Queen Charlotte. This requisite was not shared by her successors, who did not equal her in natural humour ; in the latter quality, Mrs. Davenport came the nearest. The habit of paying deference to superiors in private life had induced in Mrs. Mattocks a reserved manner, which bore somewhat the appearance of hauteur. This put it into the head of some one of her waggish colleagues (I fear it was Munden) to play off the following trick during the rehearsal, when there was a large assemblage of performers in the green-room, as well as on the stage. Perceiving a pot-girl serving the scene-shifters with beer, the wag whispered something in her ear, and pointed to the green-room, at the upper end of which sat Mrs. Mattocks in stately dignity. Her consternation may be better imagined than described, when she beheld a little slatternly girl approach and tender something she had in her hand, exclaiming, in a shrill tone, 'A glass of gin and bitters for Mrs. Mattocks !' A loud laugh from the company made her sensible of the joke, and she very good-humouredly joined in the merriment.

" J. Aikin was a very nervous man, and it was Munden's amusement, when Aikin was engaged in the serious business of the stage, to catch his eye with an expression of countenance seeming to signify that his dress was disarranged, or that some other mishap had occurred, which kept poor Aikin in an agony of suspense until the scene was over. But Incledon was their prolific subject. His perpetual boasts furnished an ample theme. One about the quality of his voice, which he said had been improved by swallowing, in mistake, a quantity of train oil, provoked the sarcasm of Charles Bannister, (alluding to his ungraceful walk,) ' that he had better have swallowed a dancing-master.' He was actually persuaded to suck

something on the assurance that it was good for the voice ; and even John Kemble forgot his dignity and joined in the recommendation. One day, at rehearsal, he boasted that he had at home such Madeira as could be found nowhere else ; and, on some expression of doubt, dispatched a messenger to his house with the key of the cellar, desiring Mrs. Incledon to send a bottle from such and such a bin. The wine was brought and duly approved of ; but Munden observing where Incledon deposited the key, picked his pocket, and told the messenger to return, with Mr. Incledon's love to his wife, for a second bottle, directing that it should be deposited in his own dressing-room. When apprised that all was ready, he said, 'Charles, your Madeira is very good, but I think I have some upstairs that will match it.' Other actors, in the secret, were invited to be umpires, and declared *nem. con.* that Munden's was the best ; an opinion in which the vocalist himself joined."

And here we have the celebrated Beef-Steak Club.

"The Beef-Steak Club, held at the Piazza Coffee-house, had for its patron, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; for its president, the Duke of Norfolk ; and its honorary secretary, Joseph Munden. The steaks were dressed in the room, and served up hot from the gridiron. The members presented to their secretary a silver goblet, with a suitable inscription, and the following lines from the pen of their poet-laureat, Tom Dibdin :—

'This token accept, and when from it you sip,
Give a thought to those friends who implore most sincerely
You may never find deceit 'twixt the cup and the lip,
But prove Fortune, like Munden, kind, honest, and cheerly.'

The motto of the club was, '*Esto perpetuâ ad libitum*,' and they obeyed its directions. Among the members were Mr. Maberly and Mr. Const. Some were late sitters. A gentleman who is no more, but who was a partner in a banking firm in Lombard Street, was wont to say, that 'no man required more sleep than could be obtained in a hackney-coach between Hyde Park and Lombard Street' ;—and he exemplified his precept by his practice. He seldom departed until necessity forced him. It was his duty, as junior partner, to open the iron safe in the morning, and he calculated the time of his journey into the city exactly. On arriving at the banking-house, he took a glass of vinegar and water, gave the key to the confidential clerk, and repaired to bed for an hour or two.

"The Duke of Norfolk, the chairman of the Beef-Steak Club, sat as long as he could see, but when the fatal moment of oblivion arrived, his confidential servant wheeled his master's arm-chair into the next room, and put him to bed. The duke frequently dined alone in the coffee-room. He ate and drank enormously ; and though the landlords (Messrs. Hodgson and Gann) charged as much as they reasonably could, it is said they lost money by him. His mean apparel and vulgar appearance gave rise to various ludicrous mistakes. On one occasion, he desired a new waiter, to whom his person was not familiar, to bring him a cucumber. The order not being immediately attended to, he called to the waiter, who respectfully intimated that, perhaps, he was not aware that cucumbers were then very expensive. 'What are they ?' said the duke. 'A guinea a-piece, sir.' 'Bring me two,' was the reply. The waiter went in dismay to the bar—'That shabby old man in the corner wants two cucumbers.' 'Take him a hundred if he asks for them,' said Mr. Hodgson."

It is on these and similar anecdotes that the Life of Munden must rest its claims of acceptableness with the public.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Artist's and Amateur's Magazine.—It is with real regret that we find the twelfth number of this work its final one. It deserved longevity, and that it has gone "to the tomb of the Capulets" is certainly a reproach to the public, and not to the editor. The manly candour with which Mr. Rippingille avows his failure sits more gracefully upon him than even the best success could have done. Without indulging in the slightest censure or reproach against those who have not estimated his endeavour as it deserved, he withdraws himself as a candidate for their favour, to the cultivation of an art which is its own reward. Public taste is not yet sufficiently cultivated for the reception of the metaphysics of art: a more popular form was needed, and this adaptation would necessarily have abased the perceptions of genius. Perhaps to familiarise the sublime may be an impracticable thing, as it certainly is an undesirable one. At all events, the effort to elevate the public mind, though it might prove a Quixotic crusade, was a worthy one, and the endeavour, though ending in disappointment, is as honourable in failure as in success. The Artist and Amateur's Magazine, having reached its dozenth number, will still, however, make a valuable volume, containing as it does many precepts of art and reflections on taste which will merit preservation and attention in every painter's *studio*.

The Pictorial History of England.—This most laborious and comprehensive work has now reached in its chronicles the comparatively recent date of the installation of the Prince Regent, on the unhappy occasion of George the Third's melancholy incapacity to govern. It would be difficult for us to do justice to the extensiveness of the scope of the plan of this great national history, embracing as it does so vast a scope of material. The civil and military transactions of the period, the aspect of religion, constitution, government and laws, the condition of national industry, the state of literature, science, and the fine arts, all meet an ample and diffusive description and consideration, whilst all who have won themselves celebrity by talents, genius, and application, are brought prominently forward, and the awards of their respective merits fairly assigned them. In such a scope as this, it will be seen that the biographies of these several celebrated individuals become an integral portion of the work, adding greatly to its interest as well as to its completeness. This publication deserves to take its place as a standard national history.

Knight's London.—This publication continues to deserve its popularity. Through its medium our country neighbours will learn more of the present as well as the past of our great metropolis than could have been attainable in any other way, whilst its citizens will acquire abundant details of information respecting localities which they may be daily investigating, ignorant of all but their present aspect. The pleasant, discursive, unaffected style of the author, makes perusal partake of the nature of an agreeable gossip, enriched with abundance of information, whilst the numerous engravings enable us usefully to realize what description might fail to express.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Baron's War, including the Battles of Lewes and Evesham. By W. H. Blaauw, Esq. Crown 4to. 15s.

The Old Dower House, a Novel. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

Wanderings in Spain in 1843. By M. Haverty, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1s. cloth.

Peregrine Pulteney, or Life in India. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

The Life of Charles Follen. By E. L. Follen, post 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

The Journal of a Wanderer, being a Residence in India and Six Weeks in North America. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

Letters from America. By John Robert Godley. 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s. cloth.

Darwin on Volcanic Islands. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

Ireland and its Rulers since 1829, Part II. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

Richelieu in Love, or Youth of Charles I. 8vo. 4s. 6d. sewed.

A Memoir of Mrs. Margaret Wilson. By J. Wilson, D.D. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

King Alfred, a Poem. By John Fitchet, edited by R. Roscoe. 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s. cloth.

The Forester's Daughter, a Novel. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

Matilda, a Novel. By Eugene Sue. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Schiller's Poems, Ballads, and Life, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 1s. cloth.

Narrative of the Last Campaign in Afghanistan under General Pollock. By Lieut. Greenword, 1 vol. post 8vo. 12s. cloth.

The Miller of Deanhaugh. By James Ballantyne, 8vo. 8s. cloth.

Tales by a Barrister. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. cloth.

Cardinal de Retz. 2 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1s. cloth.

The Queen's Visit to France and Belgium. 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

CAPTAIN JESSE'S MEMOIRS OF BEAU BRUMMELL.—The announcement of this work as in progress, has caused, as might be expected, great interest, especially in those high circles in which he was so generally known. The inquiry now is, when will the work be ready? We believe at latest in a fortnight, perhaps earlier. A very large demand will no doubt await its appearance.

Mr. Rowcroft, whose "Tales of the Colonies" has risen into such extraordinary and deserved popularity, has just ready a new work, the title of which will excite high expectation; it is, **THE MAN WITHOUT A PROFESSION.** From such a subject, in such hands, vivid portraiture, and lessons of experience powerfully enforced, may naturally be anticipated. We understand the work is to be published in a day or two.

Such has been the demand for **LIEUTENANT OUCHTERLONY'S CHINESE WAR**, at home and abroad, that the first edition has been already taken off, and a second demanded. The second edition, by great exertions in the printing, will be ready for delivery with the Magazines.

Mr. Mills's new work, **THE ENGLISH FIRESIDE**, may be expected to appear about the 20th. We promise ourselves the pleasure of giving it an early place among the critical notices of our next month's number.

THE PRINT COLLECTOR is just ready, and we have received an early copy. It is one of those sterling works which grow out of circumstances, and are invaluable when they do appear.

The first series of THE TALES OF A LAY BROTHER—NEVILLE'S CROSS—is now nearly ready. It is a work we understand of great promise.

Mr. Jameson's GUIDE TO THE PRIVATE PICTURE GALLERIES, will appear immediately after Easter.

The new edition of BOYLE'S COURT GUIDE, corrected to April, with the Members of both Houses of Parliament, will be published on the 5th instant.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

A considerable share of speculative business has been done in the Produce Markets, and merchants find little difficulty in disposing of goods. In most descriptions of articles a lively business has been done, with a tendency to enhanced prices. The demand for all ordinary counts of yarn and Manchester goods continues limited; the prices, however, have kept generally firm. A tolerably fair supply of English wheat has met with a slow though steady sale. The demand for foreign has been but partial, the prices being too high to tempt purchasers. From the overland mail bringing accounts that shipments are progressing slowly, a rise has taken place in Ceylon coffee. The West India markets remain nearly stationary, though with prices somewhat easier.

MONEY MARKET.—The object of principal interest to Bank holders during the month has been the projected reduction of the Three-and-a-half per Cents., which has been attended with considerable firmness in the Money Market. Most of the proprietors of the 18-18 Stock have given in their assent to the conversion. The report that the Five per Cent. Debt will be paid off has revived under the influence of this rumour. The Two-and-a-half per Cents. have maintained a price of two per cent. above par. Comparatively little business has been done in the Foreign Market, but prices have maintained their firmness.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

On Wednesday, 27th of March.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock for Acct. 200 one-half.—Consols for Acct. 98 seven-eighths.—Three per Cents. Consols, Anns. 98 seven-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cents. New, 102 five-eighths.—Indian Stock, 292.—Exchequer Bills, 68s. 70s. pr.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Dutch Two and Half per Cent., 57 seven-eighths.—Spanish Bonds, 25 five-eighths.—Spanish Three per Cents. 36 one-fourth.—Mexican Bonds, 36 one-eighth.—Dutch Five per Cent. 102.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM FEB. 27 TO MARCH 22, 1844, INCLUSIVE.

Feb. 27.—C. B. Bayley, Abingdon, draper.—T. Hodson, Harrow, Middlesex, butcher.—W. H. Chaplin, Ilworth, Essex, bricklayer.—W. Scott, Regent-street, wine merchant.—T. Greening, Worcester, surgeon.—T. Griffiths, Stoke-upon-Trent, draper.—G. Copage, Wolverhampton, victualler.—R. Paddon, Hartlepool, Durham, chemist.—E. Brass, Taunton, grocer.—J. Goss, Devonport, draper.

March 1.—R. J. Craneis, Maldon, Essex, butcher.—J. Lark, Seymour-street, Euston-square, boot and shoe maker.—M. Lopez, Crutched-friars, wine merchant.—J. J. Johnson, Maize-pond, Southwark, carpenter.—J. Wat-

kinson, Maghull, Lancashire.—P. Murray, Manchester, travelling draper.—J. Hellewell, Salford, Lancashire, dyer.—R. Gent, Holme, Lancashire, traveller.—P. Jones, Bristol, grocer.—W. Batty, Kingston upon Hull, carrier.

March 5.—N. Blake, Edgeware-road, linen-draper.—C. M. Moitram, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.—W. Cheeseman, J. Hodgson, and W. O. Cheeseman, Brighton, chinamen.—W. R. Hawkes, Brighton, common brewer.—E. Tuck, Haymarket, silversmith.—J. Huggins, York-place, High-street, Portland-town, poultry-terer.—J. Tarver, Daventry, ironfounder.—C. J. Ridley, Little Creton, Northamptonshire,

Innkeeper.—C. Conchman, Edward-square, Kensington, Middlesex, carpenter.—J. Joseph, Peter's-hill, Paul's-wharf, City, clerk to a book-keeper.—H. Taylor, Bilston, Staffordshire, victualler.—J. Crump, Stanway, Gloucestershire, corn dealer.

March 8.—H. Edwards, Hertford, coal merchant.—T. Wilkinson, King-street, Holborn, bootmaker.—J. Barwick, Swan-with-two-Necks-yard, Great Carter-lane, livery stable-keeper.—G. Foord, Lenham, Kent, seed merchant.—J. and J. B. Montefiore, George-street, Mansion-house, merchants.—R. Barker, Manchester, druggist.—J. Douglass, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, rope manufacturer.—T. Brewer, Liverpool, flag dealer.—R. Lewis, Perrygroves, Flintshire, wine merchant.—J. Thomson and Co., Fenton Park, Staffordshire, iron manufacturers.—J. D. Payne and L. Rushton, Birmingham, furriers.

March 12.—J. Scholefield, Cheapside, cutler.—W. Smith, Strand, printer.—T. Adams, Newport, Isle of Wight, publican.—C. Eicke, Rotherhithe, iron rivet manufacturer.—A. Sparke, Jewin-crescent, Jewin-street, wine and spirit merchant.—W. Pott, Macclesfield, silk throwster.—T. Millar, Liverpool, hosier and draper.—R. Alsop, Manchester, grocer.—R. Crowder, West Auckland, Durham, iron founder.—W. Smith, Nottingham, smallwareman.—G. Wood, Ingram, Northumberland, banker.—G. Limbert, Boronghbridge, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.—C. A. Storey, Leeds, corn and flour merchant.

March 15.—J. Bell, Norwich, surgeon.—C. Savill, Romford, Essex, grocer.—T. E. Lubbock, Butcherhall-lane, Newgate-street, licensed victualler.—J. Foakes, Mitcham, Surrey, market gardener.—J. R. Jones, Newbridge, Monmouthshire, grocer.—A. Dakeyne, Bolton-le-Moors, small-ware dealer.—J. Walkington, Leeds, joiner.—J. Wade, Birmingham, paper maker.—G. Carruthers, Coventry, draper.

March 19.—C. Staples, Southampton, milliner.—J. E. Ridout, Ringwood, Southampton, wool draper.—J. Deacon, Whitechapel-road, draper.—H. Goertz, New Windsor, Berkshire, upholsterer.—M. and R. Ramsay, Scotswood, Northumberland, paper manufacturers.—J. Finney, Woore, Shropshire, builder.—J. Howarth, Lee-mill, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—G. Harding, Carlisle, tea dealer.—W. P. Ward, Liverpool, grocer.

March 22.—W. Chapman, York-place, New-road, surgeon.—J. Gundry, Hampstead, shoemaker.—H. W. Hemsworth, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street, wine merchant.—J. Mews, Langley-place, Commercial-road East, confectioner.—F. Ford and F. R. Brocklehurst, Bow-lane, City, wholesale stationers.—R. Hurst, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.—J. Cowan, Penrith, linen and woollen draper.—T. F. Clark, Liverpool, draper.—H. S. Hewitt, Manchester, licensed victualler.—T. Hodgson, Greetta-bank, Yorkshire, brickmaker.—E. Rogers, Newport, Monmouthshire, fire brick manufacturer.—T. Shillito, Leeds, chemist.

NEW PATENTS.

R. Johnstone, of Baker Street, Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in the construction of lamps for the combustion of naphtha, turpentine, and other resinous oils. Jan. 27th, 6 months.

H. V. Physick, of Bath, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements applicable to machinery for driving piles. Jan. 30th, 6 months.

W. E. Newton, of Chancery Lane, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the preparation of caoutchouc or India-rubber, and in manufacturing various fabrics, of which caoutchouc forms a component part. Jan. 30th, 6 months. Communication.

E. W. Burrows, of Swinton Street, Saint Pancras, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in the construction of engines for producing and communicating motive-power by the elastic force of steam or by manual or animal labour. Jan. 30th, 6 months.

G. M. Clarke, of Albany Street, Regent's Park, Tallow Chandler, for improvements in night lights and in apparatus used therewith. Jan. 30th, 6 months.

W. L. Sargent, of Birmingham, for improvements in the manufacture of barrels for fire-arms. Jan. 30th, 6 months. Communication.

B. Buret, of Leicester Square, Merchant, and F. M. David, of the same place, Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus, for improvements in the manufacture of gas. Jan. 30th, 6 months.

J. Silcock, of Birmingham, Engineer, for certain improvements in planes. Jan. 30th, 6 months.

W. Fletcher, of Moreton House, Buckingham, Clerk, for certain improvements in the construction of locks and latches applicable for doors and other purposes. Jan. 30th, 6 months.

R. Hodgson, of Princes Street, Clapham Road, Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in propelling vessels and in the machinery for working the same. Feb. 2nd, 6 months.

W. Sangster, of Regent Street, Middlesex, Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturer, for improvements in umbrellas and parasols. Feb. 6th, 6 months.

B. Aingworth, of Birmingham, Gentleman, for certain improvements in manufacturing buttons for wearing apparel. Feb. 6th, 6 months.

T. Southall, of Kidderminster, Druggist, and C. Crudginton, of the same place,

Banker, for improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel. February 8th, 6 months.

J. Johnston, of Willow Park, Greenock, Esquire, for improvements in steam boilers. Feb. 8th, 6 months.

C. Nickels, of the York Road, Lambeth, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of crape or substitutes for crape. Feb. 8th, 6 months.

E. J. Coates, of Bread Street, Cheapside, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for facilitating the reduction of fractures, dislocations of bones, and for maintaining the parts in their just positions. Feb. 8th, 6 months. Communication.

C. Wheatstone, of Conduit Street, Hanover Square, Gentleman, for improvements on the concertina and other musical instruments in which the sounds are produced by the action of wind on vibratory springs. Feb. 8th, 6 months.

J. Cox and G. Cox, of Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh, Manufacturers of Leather and Gelatine, for improvements in the manufacture of leather and gelatine. Feb. 8th, 6 months.

G. Straher, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Shipowner, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in ships' windlasses. Feb. 8th, 6 months.

E. Shephard, of Manchester, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for planing, sawing, and cutting wood and other substances. Feb. 8th, 6 months.

W. E. Newton, of Chancery Lane, Civil Engineer, for a new or improved system of machinery or apparatus for obtaining and applying motive power for propelling on railways or water, and for raising heavy bodies, applicable also to various other purposes where power is required. Feb. 8th, 6 months. Communication.

J. Gibson, jun., of Birmingham, Japanner, for improvements in ornamenting glass. Feb. 10th, 6 months.

H. H. Fox, of Northwoods, Gloucester, Doctor of medicine, for an improved mode of constructing fire-proof floors, ceilings, and roofs. Feb. 10th, 6 months.

W. E. Newton, of Chancery Lane, Civil Engineer, for an improvement or improvements in furnaces. Feb. 12th, 6 months. Communication.

W. Geeves, of Little Portland Street, Cork and Cork Gun Wadding Manufacturer, for improvements in preparing wood for lighting or kindling fires. Feb. 12th, 6 months.

J. Haines, of Tipton, Stafford, Coal Master, and R. Haines, of the same place, Coal Master, for an improved method or methods of making or manufacturing links for the construction of flat chains used for mining and other purposes. Feb. 13th, 6 months.

B. Woodcroft, of Manchester, Consulting Engineer, for improvements in propelling vessels. Feb. 13th, 6 months.

J. Overend, of Liverpool, Gentleman, for improvements in printing fabrics with metallic matters, and in finishing silks and other fabrics. Feb. 13th, 6 months. Communication.

A. Kurtz, of Liverpool, Manufacturing Chemist, for certain improvements in apparatus to be employed for drying, evaporating, distilling, torrefying, and calcining. Feb. 14th, 6 months.

E. Galloway, of Union Place, City Road, Civil Engineer, for certain combinations of materials to be used as a substitute for canvass and other surfaces employed as grounds for painting, and some of which combinations are applicable to other purposes. Feb. 14th, 6 months.

S. Dobree, of Putney, Esq., for certain improvements in the manufacture of fuel. Feb. 17th, 6 months. Communication.

J. L. Hood, of Old Broad Street, Gentleman, for an improved composition or mixture of metals applicable to the manufacture of sheathing for ships and other vessels, bolts, nails, or other fastenings. Feb. 17th, 6 months. Communication.

J. Kibble, of Glasgow, Gentleman, for improvements in transmitting power in working machinery where endless belts, chains, or straps are, or may be used. Feb. 17th, 6 months.

W. Losh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esq., for improvements in the manufacture of metal chains for mining and other purposes. Feb. 17th, 6 months.

A. Alliot, of Lenton, Bleacher, for improvements in pulling, stretching, drying, and dressing goods manufactured of wool, cotton, silk, and other fibrous materials. Feb. 19th, 6 months.

C. Bedells, of Leicester, Manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of elastic fabrics. Feb. 19th, 6 months.

C. Nickels and B. Nickels, of York Road, Lambeth, Manufacturers, for improve-

ments in the manufacture of elastic fabrics, and in rendering elastic fabrics less elastic. Feb. 19th, 6 months.

A. Jeffery, of Brunton Works, Limehouse, for improvements in treating wood and certain other substances required to be exposed to water. Feb. 19th, 6 months.

A. Parkes, of Birmingham, Artist, for improvements in the manufacture of certain alloys or combinations of metals, and in depositing certain metals. Feb. 21st, 6 months.

W. Sheldon, of Birmingham, Japan Painter, for improvements in the manufacture of buttons and in japanners' ware, and articles in substitution of papier maché. Feb. 21st, 6 months.

E. J. Coates, of Bread Street, Cheapside, Merchant, for improvements in the forging of bolts, spikes, and nails. Feb. 21st, 6 months.

H. C. Howells, of Hay, Gentleman, for improvements in the fastenings of parts of bedsteads and other frames. Feb. 21, 6 months. Communication.

T. Liddell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for preventing explosion in steam boilers. Feb. 21, 6 months.

R. Rettie, of Gourock, Scotland, Civil Engineer, for improvements in gridirons, frying-pans, and other cooking utensils and heating apparatus. Feb. 24, 6 months.

F. Studley, of Shrewsbury, Gentleman, for an improved mill or apparatus for grinding grain with or without sifter or dresser, also for cobling, bruising, crushing, cutting, splitting, or dividing seed, pulse, berry, or other articles. Feb. 24, 6 months.

A. Alliott, of Lenton, Nottingham, Bleacher, for improvements in scouring, bleaching, and dyeing. Feb. 24, 6 months.

T. Masterman, of the Dolphin Brewery, Broad Street, Radcliff Common, Brewer, for a certain method of mechanism for the speedy cooling of liquids being within certain degrees of temperature, and which method or mechanism he terms a refrigerator. Feb. 24, 2 months.

W. Rouse, of Great Barton, Bury St. Edmund's, Wheelwright, for certain improvements in carriages, and in parts of carriages applicable to various purposes. Feb. 24, 6 months.

P. R. Jackson, of Strawberry Hill, Manchester, Engineer, for certain improvements in the construction and manufacture of wheels, cylinders, hoops, and rollers, and in the machinery or apparatus connected therewith, and also improvements in steam-valves. Feb. 21, 6 months.

H. Brown, of Selkirk, for improvements in carding silk, cotton, and other fibres. Jan. 24, 6 months.

B. Bailey, of Leicester, Framesmith, for improvements in machinery for manufacturing looped fabrics. Feb. 24, 6 months.

C. Bedells, of Leicester, Manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of bonnets, collars, capes, caps, shawls, coats, gaiters, scarfs, stockings, gloves, and mitts. Feb. 24, 6 months.

G. Conti, of James Street, Buckingham Gate, Gentleman, for improvements in hydraulic machinery to be used as a motive power. Feb. 24, 6 months.

J. Aitken, of Surrey Square, for improvements in atmospheric railways. Feb. 24, 6 months.

A. Trail, of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, for an improvement in the manufacture of sails for ships and other vessels. Feb. 24, 6 months.

J. Smith, of Queen Square, Westminster, Esq., for improvements in slubbing, spinning, twisting, and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances. Feb. 24, 6 months.

I. Larbalestier, of Noble Street, Falcon Square, Furrier, for improvements in making certain skins resemble the sable fur. Feb. 26, 6 months.

R. Kitson, of Cleckheaton, Card Manufacturer, and J. Garthwaite, of Leeds, Flax Spinner, for improvements in wire cards for carding cotton, wool, silk, flax, and other fibrous substances, and for producing tow and yarns from line and tow-yarn waste, which comes from the spinning frames commonly called hard waste. Feb. 27, 6 months.

C. Newington, of Ticehurst, Sussex, Esq., for certain improvements in apparatus for ascertaining and indicating the time at which a person is present at a particular place. Feb. 27, 6 months.

T. Harbottle, of Manchester, Gentleman, for a machine designed for manufacturing boot soles, taps, and also for rivetting leather hose, traces, and for other purposes, to which the same may be usefully applied. Feb. 27, 6 months.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Feb. 24.—No House.

Feb. 26.—Nothing of importance.

Feb. 27.—No House.

Feb. 28.—No House.

Feb. 29.—Nothing of importance.

March 1.—Lord Brougham moved for copies of correspondence which had taken place between the British missionaries in the South Sea Islands and the Government touching the treatment of those missionaries since the proceedings of the French at Tahiti.

March 2.—No House.

March 4.—Lord Brougham presented a bill for further regulating the proceedings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Read a first time and ordered to be printed. Some conversation took place respecting Irish Affairs.

March 5.—The Royal assent was given by Committee to the Horse-racing Penalties Actions Discontinuing Bill, the Offences at Sea Bill, the Metropolis Improvements Bill, and Sang's Naturalization Bill.

March 6.—No House.

March 7.—The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a Bill to Regulate Suits relating to chapels and other property used for religious purposes, and belonging to persons not of the Established Church, and to relieve Dissenters from annoyances connected with interments. The bill was then read a first time.

March 8.—Lord Brougham moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council. He explained the constitution of the Judicial Committee, and described the extraordinary variety of subjects which were submitted for its decision. The Admiralty, the Ecclesiastical Court, the Equity Courts, and all the Courts of India, sent appeals from their judgments to be heard by the Privy Council. The bill was intended to render the Court complete, by the addition, as permanent members, of a President, and two Puisne Judges, so that it should not, as at present, be dependent on the gratuitous assistance of Lord Campbell and Mr. Pemberton Leigh. It proposed also, that in the Privy Council should be vested the power of deciding upon application for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*; and the noble Lord enlarged with much force upon the injustice of the existing system, and its practical denial of redress to all who were not sufficiently wealthy to defray the enormous expense of a divorce Bill. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, and the Bishop of Exeter, made several observations, admitting that the subject called for inquiry, but objecting to the details of the Bill. It was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

March 9.—No House.

March 11.—Nothing of importance.

March 12.—The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities (1818) Bill the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities Bill, and the Consolidated Fund Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

March 13.—No House.

March 14.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Bill for improving the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales. The Bill was read a second time.

March 15.—The Royal assent was given to the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. and several other bills.

March 16.—No House.

March 18.—Some conversation took place respecting the Corn Law League.

March 19.—Lord Montagle moved for certain papers relating to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The Noble Lord entered at great length into the history of this Institution with a view to show its usefulness, and the expediency of augmenting the grant to it from Government. After some observations by the Marquess of Lansdowne, the motion was agreed to.

March 20.—No House.

March 21.—Nothing of importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 24.—No House.

Feb. 26.—On the motion for going into Committee on the Supplies, Mr. Sharman Crawford moved their postponement, on the ground, previously urged by him, that the House ought to give redress of grievances before voting the Supplies. He moved that the consideration of the Estimates should be postponed till after Easter. The House then divided. For Mr. S. Crawford's amendment, 11; against it, 105; majority, 94.—Sir T. Fremantle moved that a new writ be issued to the Sheriff of the county of Londonderry, for the return of a Member to Parliament in the room of Mr. Batson, deceased.—The Report upon the Horse-racing Penalties Bill was brought up: an amendment proposed by Mr. C. Berkeley, for extending the provisions of the Bill to certain other sports, having been negatived without a division, the clauses were agreed to, and the Report was received.

Feb. 27.—On the motion for the third reading of the Horse-racing Penalties Bill, Mr. Christie moved that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. He contended that, if *ex post facto* legislation were to be adopted in this case, there were many others to which it was equally applicable. After some observations by Mr. Hawes, Sir J. Easthope, Mr. M. Gibson, and Col. Peel, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the third reading, 87; against it, 21; majority, 66. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.—Captain Bernal moved for the copy of an Address presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society, dated the 14th of October, 1843; together with the official reply of the Lord Lieutenant, dated “Vice Regal Lodge, October 16, 1843.” The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 54; against it, 105; majority, 51.

Feb. 28.—No House.

Feb. 29.—Colonel Rawdon brought forward a resolution to the effect that, by the lateness of the period at which the proclamation to prevent the Clontarf meeting was issued, a risk of disastrous collision was incurred, and a dangerous precedent created. Mr. V. Stuart seconded the motion. Mr. Somers, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. E. B. Roche, supported the motion. The House then divided. For the motion, 62; against it, 90; majority against the motion, 28.

March 1.—Mr. T. Duncombe, on the motion for going into a committee of Supply, moved for a return of the names of the shorthand-writers employed by Government to report Mr. O'Connell's trial, and of the moneys paid, and the instructions given, to the reporters sent by Government to take notes of the proceedings at the Irish Repeal meetings. Mr. Bellew said a few words, and a division took place. The numbers were—Against the motion, 144; for it, 73; majority against it, 71.—Mr. S. Crawford moved that the further consideration of the Estimates should be postponed till a Committee should report on the petitions respecting the state of the representation. Mr. Blewitt seconded the motion. No debate ensued. The House divided. For Mr. Crawford's motion, 15; against it, 91; majority, 76.

March 2.—No House.

March 4.—Mr. W. Gladstone moved the resolutions adopted by the Railway Committee. He said that, with respect to Railway Bills, the principle hitherto acted upon had been to appoint the Committees upon them from Members connected with the local interests affected by them; but the Committee had recommended a different principle—that of appointing, in the case of competing lines, a Committee consisting of five gentlemen unconnected, either personally or through their constituents, with the competing lines in question. After some further discussion, the House divided: and the resolutions were carried by 200 to 3—Mr. H. Baillie called the attention of Sir H. Hardinge to the regulations under which pensions are awarded to the non-commissioned officers and privates in the army. Dr. Bowring seconded the motion; which, on a division, was negatived by 87 to 8.—The House then went into a Committee of Supply. Sir H. Hardinge, in moving the first vote, of 100,295 men, explained that the object of maintaining this force was not to coerce the people, but to ensure reliefs for the troops, so that for every ten years of foreign service each regiment might have five years of home station. At present there were fourteen regiments which had been more than ten years absent from their native country. He proceeded to explain, in their order, the object and particulars of each of the succeeding votes, including public departments, staff, volunteers, half-pay, pensions, and other miscellaneous charges: and summed up by stating that the whole charge, for services effective and non-effective, would be 5,984,524/. Mr. Williams moved that there be a reduction in the proposed force of 20,000 men. Lord Howick supported the original proposition; but made a number of remarks on matters of detail,

connected with the war department. After some further discussion, the Committee divided: for the amendment, 12; against it, 114.

March 5.—Mr. Williams (Coventry) moved that no motion, if opposed, shall be brought on and discussed in the House after midnight. The House divided, when there were for the motion 16, and against it 146.

March 6.—The County Coroners' Bill went through the Committee. Several clauses were agreed to. On clause 20, which enacted that Coroners should receive 1s. per mile travelling expenses, instead of 9d., Mr. C. Berkely moved that the clause should be omitted. The Committee divided, and the numbers were, for the clause, 98; against it, 34; majority, 59.

March 7.—Mr. Labouchere brought forward his motion for an address to her Majesty, praying for the adoption of such measures as might appear best calculated to improve the commercial relations between this country and the Brazils. After some observations from Lord Palmerston, the House divided—against the motion, 205; for it, 132; majority against it, 73.

March 8.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the views of the Government respecting the future mode of dealing with the Three-and-a-half per Cent. Stock. He was about to ask of the House to deal with the largest sum for which any Government had ever been called on to propose a regulation, being no less than 25,000,000 of money. There had long been a general opinion that the time was approaching when it would be the duty of the Government to reduce the interest on this debt. Never was there a period when capital seeking investment was so plentiful, and the rate of interest so low, as at present; and there was nothing in the circumstances of the times which gave any reason to expect that this state of things would soon pass away. The condition of the public finances, too, was favourable to the proposed object: for, thanks to the firmness of the House of Commons, the revenue now once more exceeded the expenditure. He specified the successive creations and amounts of the different stocks bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and noticed the past reductions in them. He had not thought it right, though these stocks had been separately constituted, to deal with them separately, but proposed to treat them all upon one level, except the stock constituted in 1818, which had been accompanied at its birth with some peculiar protections. He was not disposed to purchase an immediate relief by increasing the burdens of succeeding times. He had, therefore, rejected the idea of lowering the present interest by augmenting the capital of the debt; and his intention was to propose the conversion of the Three-and-a-half into a Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Stock, which should continue till October, 1854; after which period the interest should be reduced to Three per Cent., with a guarantee that, for twenty years from 1854, there should be no further reduction. Having stated the periods which would be allowed for signifying dissent, he observed, that by this measure the public, from October, 1844, to 1854, would save 625,000*l.* per annum; which saving, from and after 1854, would become 1,250,000*l.* per annum. He proposed, also, to make such arrangements, that from next October the payments of interest would be nearly equalised in each quarter. He concluded his most clear and able statement (amid repeated cheers from both sides of the House) by moving resolutions which embodied the proposals of his speech. Mr. Baring, Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. P. Stewart, Sir J. Easthope, and other Members on both sides of the House, expressed the strongest approbation of the proposed measure; and the resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to. The House then went into a Committee of Supply.

March 9.—No House.

March 11.—The House of Commons went into Committee on the Factory Bill, and the debate, on Lord Ashley's amendment, was resumed. After some observations by Mr. Hindley, Mr. Collett, and others, in the midst of much noise and impatience the Committee divided—For the amendment, 179; against it, 170; majority against Ministers, 9. Another division took place on the motion for the insertion of the word "six," for eight o'clock in the second clause. For the motion, 153; against it, 161; majority, 8. Sir James Graham said that the decision of the Committee was just the adoption of a 10 hours' Bill without any modification. He had insuperable objections to it; but still he did not think it consistent with his duty, in the present circumstances, to drop the Bill. There would afterwards be an opportunity to consider the subject in a more substantive form, when they came to the 8th clause. The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress. The Gaming Transactions Bill (Indemnity to Witnesses) was read a third time and passed.

March 12.—Not Members to form a House.

March 13.—The House went into Committee on the County Coroner's Bill. Sir James Graham thought that the power to alter districts given to the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions by the second clause of the Bill, ought to be coupled with the consent of the Lord Chancellor expressed thereto. Mr. Pakington agreed to adopt the suggestion. The second, third, and fourth clauses were then agreed to. Mr. Scott, on the fifth clause, objected, that the effect of it would be to take away the right of election from those in whom it was at present vested, and place it in the hands of those who had qualified to vote for knights of the shire. He would, therefore, move for the omission of the words "knights of the shire," and the insertion of the word "Coroners." Mr. Warburton seconded the amendment. The Committee divided—for the amendment, 70; against it, 45; majority, 25. Various verbal amendments were introduced into succeeding clauses. On the 20th, some discussion took place as to its wording, with the view of preventing Coroners from charging double mileage for inquests in the same place. The proviso was ultimately introduced, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to. Clause 21 was agreed to, 22 was struck out, and the remaining clauses having been severally agreed to, the Chairman left the chair, the report was brought up, and the Bill, with its amendments, was ordered to be printed.—The Night Poaching Prevention Bill was read a second time.—A discussion took place on the second reading of Lord Worsley's Enclosure of Commons bill, which was opposed. The House divided. The second reading was carried by 70 to 23.

March 14.—Not Members to form a House.

March 15.—The House again went into Committee on the Factory Bill. On the 8th clause, limiting to 12 the number of working hours for females and young persons between 13 and 18 years old, Lord Ashley proposed that the *maximum*, instead of being 12 hours, as proposed in the Bill, should be reduced to 10 hours. The Committee divided on the original motion of the Government to fill up the blank in the clause with the words, "twelve hours."—For the motion, 183; against it, 186; majority against Ministers, 3. The Committee then divided on Lord Ashley's motion to fill up the blank with the words "ten hours."—For the motion, 181; against it, 188; majority against Lord Ashley's motion, 7.

March 16.—No House.

March 18.—On the resolution of the Committee of Supply respecting widows' pensions being read, Captain Bernal moved for a copy of any correspondence between the Secretary at War and Mrs. Fawcett relating to the withholding of her pension. After a long discussion on the subject of duelling in the army, Captain Bernal withdrew his motion.

March 19.—Mr. Cobden brought forward his motion for "a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on imports upon the interests of the tenant-farmers and farm-labourers of this country." After some observations from Mr. Newdegate, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. W. O. Stanley, the House divided. For the motion, 133; against it, 224; majority, 91.

March 20.—Mr. Gladstone moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider the laws relative to international copyright. The present law, which was framed in 1838, related only to a portion of the articles which were the subjects of copyright, and since the late Act very material alterations of the law had taken place, in consequence of which Her Majesty was not at present in a situation to conclude conventions with respect to copyrights with foreign powers. He might state, that there was a prospect of such conventions being concluded with Prussia and the Zollverein. He asked for leave to bring in a Bill to enable her Majesty to extend to foreigners, with certain restrictions, all the privileges of British subjects with regard to copyrights. The House then went into Committee, when resolutions were passed and reported to the House. After which leave was given, the Bill brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday. The County Coroners' Bill, the Masters' and Servants' Bills, were advanced a stage.

March 21.—Mr. Cochrane moved for copies of any correspondence that had taken place with Sir H. Lyons, or with the Government of France and Russia, respecting the late occurrences in Greece.

March 22.—Went into Committee on the second clauses of the Factory Bill, when the chairman of the Committee reported progress. The Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed: and also the Consolidated Fund Bill.

March 23.—No House.

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